



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

“ chard brings on the Grass a Fortnight the sooner,
“ as commonly for Ewes and Lambs.”

The Author concludes his Tract with these Words,
“ If this Discourse be duly valued, we need not
“ raise Wars to destroy one another, or eat up one
“ another, as we do ; in a short time we may be pro-
“ vided of Fruit enough for another World as big
“ as this, and to make this a true Paradise.”

V. *Extract of a Letter from Mr. Henry
Baker, F. R. S. to Martin Folkes, Esq;
President of the Royal Society, concerning
the ancient Bridewell at Norwich.*

S I R,

Read Nov. 7. 1745. **I** SHALL beg the Liberty to give you
some Part of a Letter I received lately
from Mr. *William Arderon* of *Norwich*, which men-
tions a remarkable Piece of Art as well as Antiquity
remaining in that City.

The last Century (says he), and the present, may
be allowed, I think to have produced more useful
Discoveries than any five since the Creation : But the
Lives and Abilities of us poor Mortals are so short
and limited, that, whilst we are finding new Arts,
others (perhaps not less useful) slip away from us,
and are lost: Nor would he deserve much less of
Mankind, who can be so happy to restore the Know-
ledge of a lost Invention, than he that finds out a
new one. And it is of no little Service towards the
Recovery

Recovery of lost Arts, to record that they *have been*, in order to make them again sought after and restor'd.

This City of *Norwich* affords a remarkable Instance of an Art we have now lost; I mean the wonderful Art, which our Ancestors knew, of cutting or rather breaking Flint Stones into uniform Figures, of equal Sizes, and with smooth and plain Surfaces. Many Remains of this sort are to be seen in our old Buildings; but none is more artificially and regularly finished than the North Wall of our *Bridewell*, which in Length is one hundred and fourteen Feet, and in Height thirty.

This ancient Structure, as all ingenious Strangers agree, is one of the greatest Curiosities of its kind, either in our City or County, and is not perhaps to be outdone in any Part of the known World*. It was built by *William Appleyard*, the first Mayor of *Norwich*, who 342 Years ago, that is, in the Year of Christ 1403, held his Mayoralty there: And, what is very strange, this Flint-work appears now as perfect as if it had been finished but Yesterday; whereas the Bricks, which were, after a certain Manner, wrought-in near the Bottom of the Wall, as a
Ground-

* The Gate of the *Austin Friars* at *Canterbury*, that of *St. John's Abbey* at *Colchester*, and the Gate near *White-Hall*, *Westminster*, are in the same Taste. But the Platform on the Top of the *Royal Observatory* at *Paris*, which, instead of being leaded, is paved with Flint after this manner, is an Instance that the *French* have, in some measure, recovered this Art.

Ground work, are almost intirely rotted away. The Windows and Mouldings, which were built at the same time, of Freestone, are nearly in the same Condition. But these Flints have hitherto defied the devouring Teeth of Time, and will, probably, continue untouch'd for many Ages; being, perhaps, the most durable Way of Building that ever was yet invented.

These beautiful Flint-stones are squared to such a Nicety, that the thin Edge of a Knife cannot be insinuated between the Joints without a great deal of Difficulty; and it is no easy Task to make out that they were laid with Lime. Most of them are about three Inches square, and as smooth and level as if they had been ground. They are also laid with such great Exactness, that no Brick-work, or Hewn-Stone, appears more regular in its Courses. I am,

S I R,

London, Octob. 30.
1745.

Your most obedient, and

Faithful humble Servant,

H. Baker.

VI. *Part of a Letter from the Reverend Mr. Geo. Costard to Mr. John Catlin, concerning a fiery Meteor seen in the Air on July 14. 1745.*

S I R,

* * *

Read Nov. 7. I have this Minute brought into me the
1745. last *Transaction*, N°. 473, in which
I find an Account of a *Phænomenon* seen May
the